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Madame de Khitrovo, the well-known editor of the *Itinéraires Russes* for the Société de l'Orient Latin; the treatment of *missa sicca* on p. 373, and of the Roman missal on p. 349, seems hardly sufficient; and the suggestion on p. 3 that the great work of Friar Odoric of Pordenone is a narrative of a Palestine pilgrimage, is based on misconception. Odoric's *De Terra Sancta* is almost certainly spurious, while his undoubted *magnum opus*, the *Descriptio Orientalium Partium*, never touches the Holy Land. The references to earlier medieval pilgrimages on pp. 5-6 are inadequate, if anything of an account, however summary, is intended; and if it is merely two or three examples which are desired, the selection is not representative or happy. The notice of Antoninus of Placentia shows perhaps less familiarity than could be wished with a chapter of history not unconnected with Casola's work. Antoninus Martyr's *De Locis Sanctis* is not merely "mentioned by Tobler", but is edited by him in *Itinera Hierosolymitana* (1877, pp. 90-138), as well as by Gildemeister (1889); it is a tract of greater importance and celebrity than Miss Newett's allusion would suggest. Why, again, do we have Tholomarij on certain pages (*e. g.*, 60, 88-89, III, etc.) and Tholomarii on others (*e. g.*, 61), "Bragadino after the terrible tortures, was flayed", and similar oddities? And in citing Hakluyt's great collection, with the italicized title which implies precision, is it not better to quote it as the *Principal Navigations*, rather than as *Voyages and Discoveries*? On the other hand, warm praise must be given to the sketch (as it is too modestly called) of Venetian legislation upon pilgrim passenger-transport, to the whole account of the organization of this pilgrimage-system in Casola's day, to the summary of our pilgrim's life and writings and to many of the notes, at the end of this volume, upon people and places mentioned in Casola's narrative. Among other advisers the editor especially acknowledges her debt to Professor Tout, whose skilful aid was well bestowed upon a study thoroughly deserving of a place in the publications of Manchester University.

Weltgeschichte der Neuzeit. In two volumes. Von DIETRICH SCHÄFER. (Berlin: E. S. Mittler and Son. 1907. Pp. viii, 381; vii, 418.)

THIS work is a history of the world from about 1500 to the present time. In selecting his title Professor Schäfer has made it clear that he is not writing a *Weltgeschichte* in the older and more commonly accepted sense of the term. He does not begin with the history of Sumer and Akkad and trace in chronological sequence the progress of civilization through Greece, Rome and the Middle Ages to the founding of the modern German Empire. He interprets "world history" to mean a history of the world geographically considered, a history, that is, of a period no more remote than the era of discovery and colonization, when the world, as we know it to-day, first came to the knowledge of

men. *Weltgeschichte der Neuzeit* is, therefore, the history of the development and interrelation of the different peoples and nations of both hemispheres during the last four hundred years, presented with regard for the unity and continuity of the subject and with the purpose of explaining the conditions from which have sprung the ideas and institutions of the present time. The author believes that such a story should be told by a single writer, who alone can give the proportion and perspective the subject demands and can present a definite point of view and adhere to it consistently. Manifestly such a history can be little more than a work of co-ordination, containing a rapid survey of the events in Europe and America since the time of Columbus.

Were this all that Professor Schäfer has tried to accomplish, his work would call for little further comment than the statement that it is accurate and trustworthy. In his introduction, however, he presents another motive that has influenced him, a motive which is perhaps the most interesting and suggestive portion of his work. He has written this history for the purpose of educating the German people in higher historical ideals and in a better appreciation of themselves. He wishes to arouse in the minds of German readers a truer understanding of the meaning and significance of history and a more just conception of the place that Germany occupies in the world of to-day.

He criticizes his fellow Germans in three important particulars. In the first place, he thinks that German historical work has become so far specialized as to be in danger of deteriorating into mere antiquarianism; and he is impressed with the fact that German historical writers are displaying in their productions a lack of historical insight, comprehension and judgment. In the second place, he believes that the average German's idea of world-history is radically wrong, in that it views the past in order to glorify the present and to magnify the part which Germany has played in the upbuilding of her empire. He reminds his compatriots that such a patriotic motive is working an injury to German standards in that it blinds the German people to the real problems which world-history has to offer. He wishes to show that since the founding of the empire so many new conditions have appeared as to demand an entire shifting of the point of view and that unless the Germans read the lesson aright they run the risk of losing their prestige among the nations. In the third place, he reminds his readers that the Germans are the youngest of modern peoples and that others older than themselves have developed more highly the sense of national unity. He sees many forces at work to-day in the empire which are weakening the bonds of German unity and thinks that the German people will be living a life of self-deception if they believe that they are superior to or even equal to other nations in this particular. To check the current of this belief he has endeavored in his work to present a fair-minded and well-proportioned account of the history of modern times. He is not confident that he has attained the ideal he has set before himself, but if

his effort prove unsuccessful, the failure, he declares, will be due to the difficulties of the task and not to any lack of desire on his own part.

Professor Schäfer has succeeded to no considerable degree and shows a mental detachment from Continental prejudices that is unusual in a German writer of contemporary history. His attitude toward England, France, Austria and Russia is remarkably just and honorable. Of the United States he speaks with high appreciation; he justly values her size, appreciates her power and her ideals and even respects the Monroe doctrine. But he does not permit us to become unduly elated, for he disposes of our national history in about twenty-five pages, ten fewer than he devotes to the history of the Germanic Confederation from 1830 to 1848. Such treatment is, however, better than we have been led to expect in the past from German annuals and year-books. The Müller-Wippermann *Geschichte der Gegenwart* used to allot to the United States from half a page to seven pages and to Germany from 175 to 215 pages in its yearly record of events; in the *Allgemeine Weltgeschichte*, written before 1888 but recently translated and in part rewritten and published as *A History of All Nations*, the United States scarcely found mention. During the last decade, however, Germany has found reason to believe that some portions of our history are worth considering. This is an interesting fact, but it is more interesting that a German historian should be found who is willing to make such a frank acknowledgment as is contained in this work of his country's shortcomings in historical writing and interpretation.

CHARLES M. ANDREWS.

Factors in Modern History. By A. F. POLLARD, M.A., Professor of Constitutional History in University College, London. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1907. Pp. xi, 287.)

HAVING established for himself a reputation in the field of Reformation history, by a number of brilliant monographs on sixteenth century subjects and characters in England and on the Continent, Professor Pollard comes before the public with a work of a less special nature—a collection of eleven lectures dealing with a variety of different topics ranging from Nationality to the Study of History in the University of London. The title *Factors in Modern History* is, however, too inclusive and somewhat misleading: the book deals primarily with British affairs, and though clever and illuminating comparisons with Continental men and events are liberally scattered throughout its pages, the reader will be disappointed if he expects to find more than these. The topics chosen for discussion, moreover, fall, for the most part, in the period of the Tudors and Stuarts; the eighteenth century is dealt with meagrely, the nineteenth not at all.

Like everything that proceeds from Mr. Pollard's pen, the present book is vigorous and stimulating. Familiar facts are presented in